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WESTERN BIRDS

Volume 4, Number 2, 1973

THE EASTERN KINGBIRD IN CALIFORNIA

Tim Manolis

The breeding status of the Eastern Kingbird *(Tyrannus tyrannus)* in California has been open to question for some time. It has long been known to breed in south central Oregon (Gabrielson & Jewett 1940) and northern Nevada (Linsdale 1936). Noting a number of records for the "Eastern border of the state", Grinnel & Miller (1944) assumed that the species "probably" bred in this part of California. Their assumption was taken as fact by many subsequent authors (Pough 1957, Peterson 1961, etc.) but, as McCaskie & De Benedictis (1966) point out, " . . . there is no evidence of this species having nested in California."

In the summer of 1971, a pair of Eastern Kingbirds nested successfully at Honey Lake Wildlife Area, near Wendel, Lassen County, California. This paper documents the first recorded nesting for the state, and presents all California records of Eastern Kingbirds known to me. A discussion of the possible significance of these records is also included.

FIRST NESTING IN CALIFORNIA

On 14 August 1971, Richard Stallcup observed an Eastern Kingbird in a row of willows along a pond near the headquarters of the Honey Lake Wildlife Area. While he was showing the bird to Georgianne Manolis, Anne Manolis, and me, a second Eastern Kingbird joined the first bird in driving a family group of Western Kingbirds *(T. verticalis)* away from the willows. One of the two Eastern Kingbirds then flew to a nest that contained at least two, and possibly three, nearly fledged young. The nest was an open, cup-shaped structure of twigs, situated in the fork of a willow branch approximately 6 m above the surface of the pond. John Revill, then a seasonal aide on the Wildlife Area, had known of the presence of the adult birds, but not the nest, for a number of weeks prior to our visit. He and Ian Tait also viewed the nest on this date. These birds were not seen when I visited the area on 12 June 1971

and, judging from the stage of the nesting cycle on 14 August, they probably arrived sometime in late June or early July. This would be in keeping with other "arrival" dates for the species in eastern California (see discussion of spring and summer records below). Two adults and two fledged immatures were foraging from roadside fences within 100m of the nest on 27 August 1971. The young were still being fed by the parents, although they made some attempts to obtain their own food.

A number of visits were made to the Honey Lake area in May and June 1972 by the author and others. On 21 May no Eastern Kingbirds were found around the Headquarters. On 29 May, however, a pair was observed by Rich Stallcup et al. in the same row of willows where nesting had occurred the previous year. They appeared to be searching for possible nest sites, and it seemed probable that the two birds were either the pair that had nested the previous year or their young. One of these birds was photographed (Figure 1). Disappointingly, a thorough search of the area on 10 and 11 June by Bruce Webb and the author failed to reveal any sign of the birds. Other observers in the area later in June also failed to find these birds (R. Stallcup and Tim Osborne pers.

Figure 1. One of a pair of Eastern Kingbirds (*T. tyrannus*) at the Honey Lake Wildlife Area Headquarters, Lassen Co., 29 May 1972.

Photo by Bruce Webb

comm.). Why these birds failed to nest is unclear. The habitat did not appear to have been altered to any extent in the intervening months. Perhaps, because the birds were present at least two weeks prior to the arrival time of the nesting pair of the preceding year, they faced increased competition for nest sites with the earlier nesting Western Kingbirds, a common species in the area.

Though this is the first documented nest for the state, the species has quite likely nested in California before. It has been suspected of nesting at Deep Springs, Inyo Co., in past years (R. Stallcup pers. comm.), and a pair was suspected of nesting near Lava Beds National Monument, Siskiyou Co., in the summer of 1970 (Robert Edens, fide John Revill, pers. comm.).

SPRING AND SUMMER RECORDS

Figure 2 shows the distribution of records of Eastern Kingbird in California through 1971. The species is quite rare along the coast of California in the spring and summer, and most of the records for this time of year come from the Great Basin region east of the Sierra Nevada and north of the Mohave Desert. This area borders the southwestern edge of the species' breeding range in western North America. Most of the Eastern Kingbirds nesting in the western part of their range reach the area in spring by first migrating north along the east coast of Mexico from wintering grounds in South America (Friedmann et al. 1957). Evidently they then make a broad turn to the northwest as indicated by the scarcity of spring (March-mid May) records for the Southwest. There are two records in Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964) one in Nevada (Grater 1939), and two in southern California (see appendix).

It seems logical to assume that most records of Eastern Kingbird in California in late May, June, and July are of birds that have entered the state from the northeast. Possibly these birds were bred the preceding year along the western edge of the species' range. An analysis of banding records of the Cardinal *(Cardinalis cardinalis)*, a sedentary species that has expanded its range northward in eastern North America in this century, indicates that the percentage of birds in their first breeding season was higher on the periphery of the species' range than within the center, and that birds bred on the margins of the range were more likely to be pioneers (Dow and Scott 1971). The relative lateness of the "spring" records also supports the theory that the birds are entering the state in a round about way from the east. The earliest

northern California record (May 17) is nearly two weeks later than the earliest Oregon record (May 5) listed by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). It is interesting, however, that the two earliest spring records for northern California are from the foothills of the Sacramento Valley, west of the Sierran crest. These two records, taken in conjunction with the handful of other spring records from the Southwest, indicate that a very small number of Eastern Kingbirds may migrate north through the

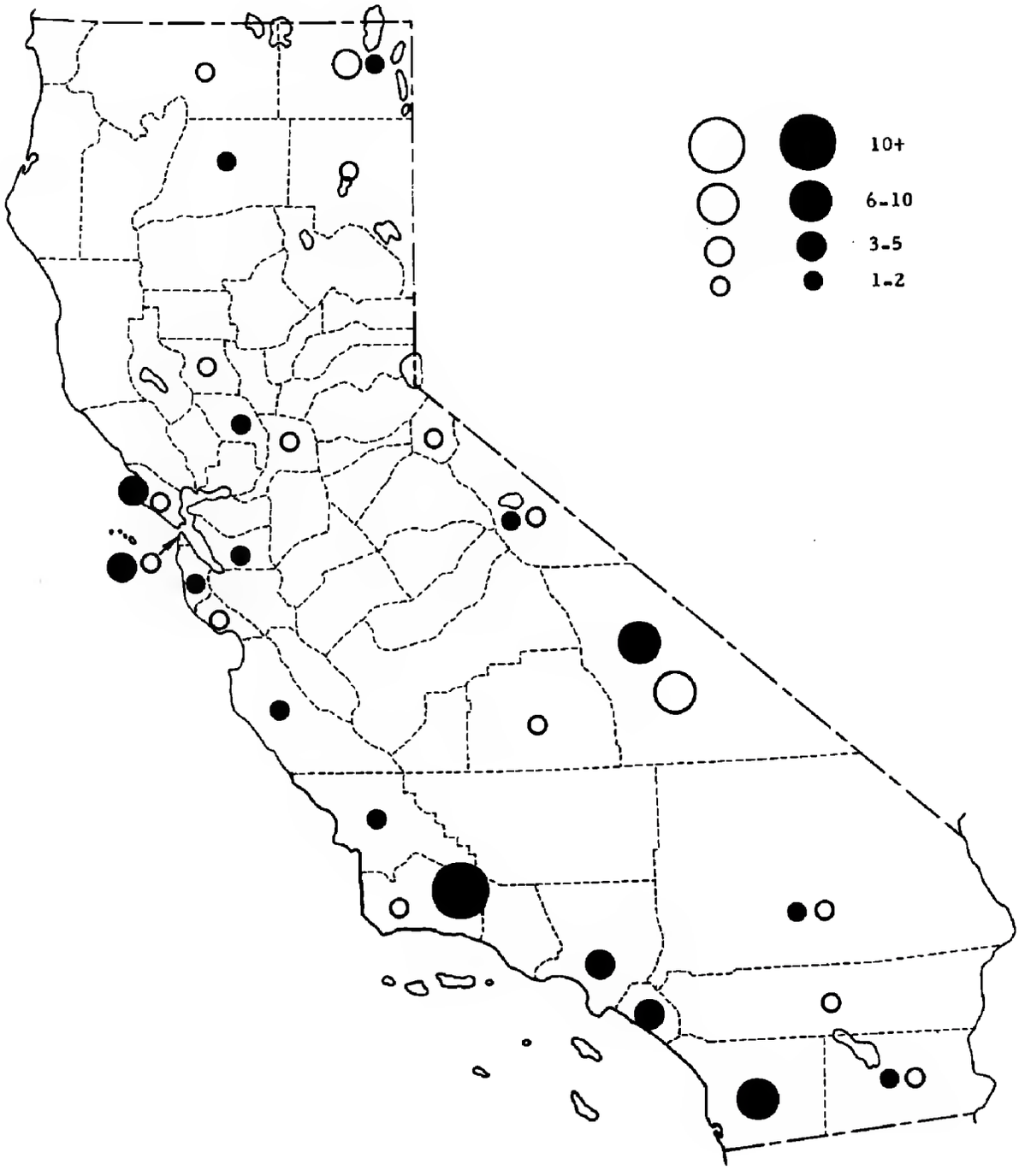

Figure 2. Distribution of California records of Eastern Kingbird (*T. tyrannus*) by counties. Open circles = spring or summer record. Solid circles = fall record. As might be expected, there is a lack of records from forested regions of the state.

Southwest in the spring, perhaps after having wintered in the range of the Western Kingbird (see discussion of fall migration).

By June of any year, then, a number of Eastern Kingbirds probably find their way to the eastern border of California. The habitats present there are similar to those in the established breeding range in Oregon, and most of these birds seem inclined to migrate no farther, considering the scarcity of June and July records west of the Sierra Nevada. If one of these birds is able to find a mate the pair will no doubt attempt to nest. The nesting record at Honey Lake and the other suspected California nestings indicate that this occasionally happens. In the Great Basin, suitable nest sites are not plentiful. Eastern Kingbirds strongly prefer to nest in the immediate vicinity of water. Fifty percent of 70 nests checked by Davis (1955) were at a mean height of 7m *over* water. The site preferred for nesting is a tree or large bush along a pond or stream. Such sites are naturally scarce in this region, but changes involved with the settlement of the area have included the creation of artificial ponds and stands of deciduous shade trees. It is possible that man's alteration of the landscape of the northern Great Basin in this fashion has allowed the breeding population of Eastern Kingbirds in this region to increase and extend its range westward. This is reported to be the case with the Bobolink *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus)* (Bent 1958). It is possible that the Eastern Kingbird will be found breeding elsewhere in northeastern California, and that it may eventually become an established breeding species in this part of the state.

FALL RECORDS

There are 60 records of Eastern Kingbirds, involving at least 65 individuals, for the months of August, September and October, prior to 1972 (see appendix). For my purposes, I will consider these records as migrants. However, the nesting record for Honey Lake, which is not included in this summary, indicates some of the records of Eastern Kingbirds in northeastern California in August may be of birds still on their breeding or summering grounds. These fall records are graphed in Figure 3. In cases where a bird remained at a given locality for more than a day, only the date on which the bird was first noted is used. Records of two or more birds present at the same place on the same day are considered one record.

The records for interior counties are scattered through August and the first half of September, with a slight peak in the second week of September. Along the coast from Marin County south we find the great

majority of fall records. The mean date for coastal records is 17 September, nearly two weeks later than the mean date for interior records (5 September).

Binford (1971), discussing the records of Northern Waterthrush *(Seiurus noveboracensis)* in California, proposed a theory in which two or more separate phenomena could account for the difference in the patterns of coastal and interior records for that species. These phenomena were (1) a regular migration along the eastern edge of California, and (2) a vagrant migration from the east, precipitating a few birds in the eastern counties in mid-September and a number of birds along the coast in September and October. While the data for the Eastern Kingbird, particularly in the interior, is regrettably meager, the traces of patterns present have some interesting parallels with patterns Binford (1971) noted for the waterthrush. Particularly striking is that for both species there is a two week difference in the mean date of occurrence in coastal versus interior counties.

DISCUSSION

Some of the coastal records, particularly those in late September and October, are probably of vagrants that have wandered considerably west of their usual migration paths and have been concentrated along the edge of the Pacific Ocean. A number of papers have recently dealt with possible reasons for this type of vagrancy, particularly among the Parulidae (McCaskie 1970, Bagg 1970, Austin 1971). Studies of fall vagrancy of any species of Tyrannidae, however, should take into account the well known tendency for some members of this family to wander north in the fall. The occurrence of Tropical Kingbirds *(T. melancholicus)* in coastal California is a good example. Perhaps any Eastern Kingbirds that wander north in the fall find it difficult to retrace the same paths southward.

The majority of interior records, as well as many of the early September and August records in coastal areas, may be due to a second phenomenon. Kingbirds are considered diurnal migrants (Van Tyne & Berger 1959), and like many other species that migrate by day, they are somewhat gregarious during migration. It is quite likely that they are influenced during migration by flocking behavior and topographic patterns to a greater extent than are night migrants. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) note the intermixing of Eastern and Western Kingbirds in loose flocks of family groups in Oregon during August. In this situation it would seem possible for an Eastern to migrate south with a flock of

Westerns. Many summer records of Eastern Kingbirds in California, for example, no doubt pertain to summering, non-breeding individuals that might join a post-breeding group of Westerns. A number of the fall records from the southern coast and the interior, where Western Kingbirds are common migrants, tend to substantiate this theory. In the San Diego and Santa Barbara areas, a good number of the records of fall Eastern Kingbirds are of individuals associated with flocks or roosts of other kingbirds (Guy McCaskie, pers. comm.). Both of the author's two fall observations of this species in the interior involved an individual Eastern Kingbird associated with one or more Westerns.

If a few Eastern Kingbirds do wander south with Westerns in the fall, records from western Mexico would be expected. Friedmann et al. (1957) list none for the region, but there are at least two published sight records for Baja California (Grinnell 1928) and Chihuahua (Vuilleumier & Williams 1964). Both of these are August records, rather early in the season for out-of-range vagrants, but during the normal migration period of Western Kingbirds. Western Mexico is no doubt much less heavily birded in early fall than is the southern California coast. Even in the latter region, the Eastern Kingbird is decidely rare, being found less frequently than some other less conspicuous species, e.g., 46 coastal fall records versus 53 for the Northern Waterthrush (Binford 1971). In addition, observations of Eastern Kingbirds in western Mexico are much less likely to be published (as in *American*

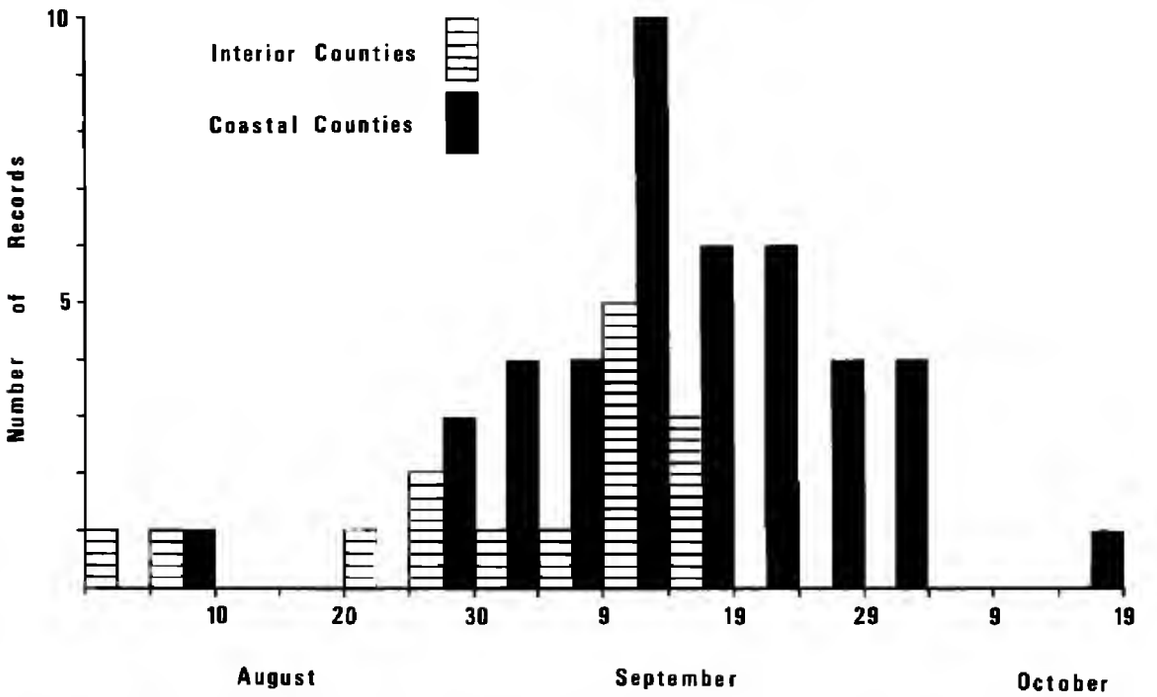

Figure 3. Distribution of fall records of Eastern Kingbird (*T. tyrannus*) in California plotted for five-day periods beginning with 1 August.

Birds) than are California observations. It is possible that a few Eastern Kingbirds could migrate south through western Mexico virtually undetected each fall. A few of these birds may even winter successfully with Western Kingbirds and attempt to retrace their paths northward in the spring, becoming a possible source for the few March, April and mid-May records in the Southwest as noted above.

SUMMARY

The first recorded successful nesting of the Eastern Kingbird in California is described. All other known records for the species in the state are analyzed. Late spring and summer records are believed to be of pioneers on the edge of the species' range, and this species is expected to be found breeding in California again. Fall records are felt to be the result of perhaps two phenomena, (1) off-course migration as a result of possible mis-orientation, and (2) inter-specific flocking behavior of kingbirds in the western portion of the Eastern Kingbird's range.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Edward J. O'Neill, John Revill and Bob Stewart provided information concerning specific records, and Guy McCaskie provided information concerning southern California records in general. I wish to thank Rich Stallcup, Jerry Tangren, and Alan Craig for advice and criticism concerning parts of the paper, Bruce Webb for kindly supplying the photograph, Bob and Carol Yutzy for preparing the figures, and Karen Wickham for typing the manuscript.

APPENDIX

Records of Eastern Kingbird in California prior to 1972 are listed below chronologically by county. Counties are listed alphabetically. AFN and AB indicate Audubon Field Notes and American Birds, respectively.

Alameda Co.—1 Bay Farm Is. 23 Sept 1961 (Cutler and Pugh, AFN 16:71, 1962).

Alpine Co.—1 Woodford 29 July 1968 (Chandik and Baldridge, AFN 22:646, 1968).

Colusa Co.—1 vicinity Wilbur Springs 17 May 1963 (Mans and Chase, AFN 17:431, 1963).

Imperial Co.—1 south end Salton Sea 13 Sept 1964 (McCaskie and Pugh, AFN 19:80, 1965); 1 south end Salton Sea 4 August 1968 (McCaskie, AFN 23:109, 1969); 1 Brock Ranch 20 June 1970 (McCaskie, AFN 24:718, 1970).

Inyo Co.—1 Olancha 29 June 1891 (Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna 7:59, 1893); 1 Death Valley, 16 July 1935 (Gilman, Condor 38:41, 1936); 1 collected Furnace Creek Ranch 25 June 1961, in Death Valley Museum (Guy McCaskie, pers. comm.); 1 Deep Springs 15 July 1962 (Small, AFN 16:508, 1962); 1 Furnace Creek Ranch 15 Sept 1963 (McCaskie and Pugh, AFN 18:74, 1964); 2 Deep Springs 12 Sept 1964, 1 present next day (McCaskie and Pugh, AFN 19:80, 1965); 2 Deep Springs 11 Sept 1966, 1 present next day (McCaskie, AFN 21:78, 1967); 3 Furnace Creek Ranch 30 May 1969, 1 present next day (McCaskie, AFN 23:626, 1969); 1 Furnace Creek Ranch 30-31 August 1969 (McCaskie, AFN 24:100a, 1970); 2 Deep Springs 29 May 1970 (McCaskie, AFN 24:645, 1970); 1 Deep Springs 6 Sept 1971, 1 Scotty's Castle 11 Sept 1971 (McCaskie, AB 26:122, 1972).

Lassen Co.—Aside from the nesting record there is a record of 1 at Honey Lake 4 July 1964 (DeBenedictis and Chase, AFN 18:533, 1964).

Los Angeles Co.—1 collected Santa Monica 31 August 1895 (Grinnell, Pasadena Acad. Sci. Publ. 2:29, 1898); 1 Malibu 6 Sept 1968 (McCaskie, AFN 23:109, 1969); 1 Sepulveda Rec. Area 15 Sept 1969 (McCaskie, AFN 24:100a, 1970); 1 San Pedro 26 Sept 1970 (McCaskie, AB 25:109, 1971).

Marin Co.—1 Olema 5 Sept 1963, 1 Point Bonita 29 Sept 1963 (DeBenedictis & Chase, AFN 18:69, 1964); 1 Point Reyes 5 July 1964 (DeBenedictis & Chase, AFN 18:533, 1964); 2 Point Reyes 19 Sept 1967, 1 Point Reyes 3 October 1967 (Chandik & Baldridge, AFN 22:86, 1968).

Modoc Co.—1 vicinity Alturas 15 June 1912, 1 Eagleville 30 June 1912 (Dawson, Condor 18:27, 1916); 1 collected Eagleville 4 Sept 1926 (Mailliard, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ser. 4, 16:306, 1927); 1 Clear Lake N.W.R. 13 June 1965 (Edward J. O'Neill, pers. comm.).

Mono Co.—1 Mono Lake 19 July 1921 (Hoffmann, Condor 23:195, 1921); 1 Oasis 13 Sept 1967 (McCaskie, AFN 22:90, 1968).

Monterey Co.—1 Carmel River 21 Sept 1948 (Linsdale, AFN 3:31, 1949); 1 photographed Pacific Grove 21 Sept 1967 (Chandik & Baldridge, AFN 22:86, 1968).

Orange Co.—1 collected Laguna Beach 28 August 1917 (L. Miller, Condor 20:44, 1918); 1 Modjeska Canyon 13 Sept 1958 (Small, AFN 13:67, 1959); 1 photographed Dana Point 15-28 (or 18?) Sept 1964 (McCaskie and Pugh, AFN 19:80, 1965); 1 Laguna Beach 19-21 Sept 1969 (McCaskie, AFN 24:100a, 1970).

Riverside Co.—1 Sun City 30 June 1968 (McCaskie, AFN 22:649, 1968).

Sacramento Co.—1 vicinity of Folsom 24 May 1970 (Baldridge, Chandik and DeSante, AFN 24:640, 1970).

San Bernardino Co.—1 collected (No. 312 Cardiff Coll.) Bloomington 25 August 1947 (Hanna and Cardiff, Condor 50:46, 1948); 1 Morongo Valley 25-26 April 1959 (Small, AFN 13:402, 1959); 1 Morongo Valley 18 Sept 1971 (McCaskie, AB 26:122, 1972).

San Diego Co.—1 collected Oceanside 29 August 1961, 1 collected Solana Beach 28 Sept 1963 (McCaskie, Stallcup & DeBenedictis, Condor 69:85, 1967); 1 Solana Beach 27 August 1964, 1 Solana Beach 25 Sept-2 Oct 1964 (McCaskie and Pugh, AFN 19:80, 1965); 1 Imperial Beach 3 Oct 1965 (McCaskie, AFN 20:92, 1966); 1 Imperial Beach 11 Sept 1966 (McCaskie, AFN 21:78, 1967); 1 Imperial Beach 18-22 Sept 1967, 1 Point Loma 1 Oct 1967 (McCaskie, AFN 22:90, 1968); 1 Imperial Beach 2-3 Sept 1971 (McCaskie, AB 26:122, 1972).

San Francisco Co.—1 S.E. Farallon Is. sometime between 7 and 14 June 1967 (P.R.B.O. Annual Report, 1967); 1 banded S.E. Farallon Is. 26-27 June 1968 (fide Bob Stewart); 1 S.E. Farallon Is. 10 August 1968 (Chandik & Baldridge, AFN 22:646, 1968); 2 S.E. Farallon Is. 5 Sept 1969, 1 S.E. Farallon Is. 13-16 Sept 1969 (Baldridge, Chandik & DeSante, AFN 24:92, 1970).

San Luis Obispo Co.—1 Paso Robles 27 August 1965 (McCaskie, Stallcup & DeBenedictis, Condor 69:85, 1967); 1 collected Los Osos 9 Sept 1967 (McCaskie, AFN 22:90, 1968).

San Mateo Co.—1 Half Moon Bay 30 Sept 1961 (Cutler & Pugh, AFN 16:71, 1962).

Santa Barbara Co.—(All from Santa Barbara unless otherwise noted): 2, 13 Sept 1923 (Hoffman, Condor 26:75, 1924); 1 collected Gaviota 14 Sept 1937 (McLean, Condor 71:433, 1969); 1, 10 March 1959 (Small, AFN 13:402, 1959); 1, 14 Sept 1961 (Small, AFN 16:75, 1962); 1, 23-25 Sept 1962 (Small, AFN 17:69, 1963); 1, 24-26 Sept 1963 (McCaskie & Pugh, AFN 18:74, 1964); 2, 1-16 Sept 1964 (McCaskie & Pugh, AFN 19:80, 1965); 1, 10 Sept 1965 (McCaskie, AFN 20:92, 1966); 1, 13 Sept 1966 (McCaskie, AFN 21:78, 1967); 1 or 2, 18 Sept-4 Oct 1967 (McCaskie, AFN 22:90, 1968); 1 Sandyland 3 Sept 1968 (McCaskie, AFN 23:109, 1969); 1, 14 Sept 1969 (McCaskie, AFN 24:100a, 1970); 1, 11 Sept 1970 (McCaskie, AB 25:109, 1971); 1 22-28 Sept 1971, 1, Goleta 20 Oct 1971 (AB 26:122, 1972).

Santa Cruz Co.—1 Santa Cruz 30 July 1951 (Linsdale, AFN 5:307, 1951).

Shasta Co.—1 vicinity of Redding 19 Sept-5 Oct 1964 (DeBenedictis and Chase, AFN 19:74, 1965).

Siskiyou Co.—2 Big Sand Butte, vicinity of Lava Beds Nat'l. Mon. during June 1970 (Bob Edens, fide John Revill, pers. comm.).

Tulare Co.—1 Springville 6 June 1969 (Chandik and Baldridge, AFN 23:692, 1969).

Yolo Co.–1 vicinity Clarksburg 9 August 1968 (Chandik & Baldridge, AFN 22:646, 1968).

In addition, the following records, vague as to place and/or date, were not included in the analysis of records: 1 Santa Barbara in late August 1961 (Small, AFN 15:493, 1961); 1 Gaviota, Santa Barbara Co. in Sept 1931 (McLean, Condor 71:433, 1969); 1 vicinity Little Lake (county?) during early October 1955 (Small, AFN 10:58, 1956).

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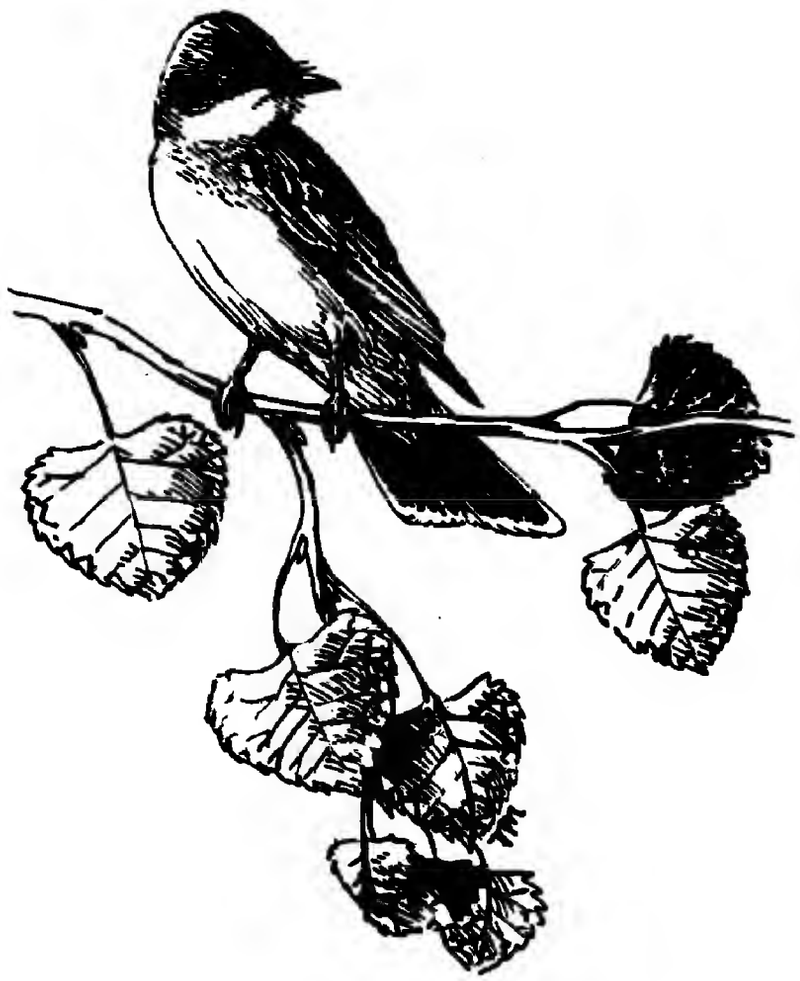
4409 44th Avenue, Sacramento, California 95824.



Sketch by Tim Manolis

LATE AUTUMN OBSERVATIONS OF PELAGIC BIRDS OFF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Joseph R. Jehl, Jr.

The near-shore avifauna of the coast of California is as well known as that of any state. To a large extent, our knowledge is based on the pioneering work of Leverett M. Loomis (1896a, 1896b, 1900a, 1900b and 1918) and, particularly, Rollo H. Beck (1910), who collected large and important series of seabirds in the vicinity of Monterey Bay early in this century and documented the regular occurrence of several species that were not known to be present in California waters. In recent years, offshore birdwatching trips from selected points, but principally from Monterey and San Diego, have provided important supplementary data on migration patterns and abundance, although the data remain to be analyzed in detail. Even the most ambitious of these excursions, however, has had a maximum duration of about 20 hours. Observations more than about 60 miles from shore are almost lacking, and long term observations far offshore remain to be attempted.

In October 1971, I was invited to participate in a research cruise of Scripps Institution of Oceanography aboard the R/V *Alpha Helix* led by Dr. G. H. Kooyman. The major purpose of this expedition was to study the physiology and acoustic behavior of Sperm Whales (*Physeter catodon*). Since these mammals are most frequently observed in deep waters, it was decided to search for them along the 1000 fathom curve. In southern California that depth is attained at distances of 50 to 200 miles off the coast. Thus, the cruise provided an opportunity to determine the status of pelagic birds well beyond the continental shelf, in an area largely unstudied by ornithologists.

Our itinerary is shown in Figure 1. Briefly, we departed San Diego, California on 13 October, laying to at night approximately 20 miles east of Cortes Banks. On the 14th we crossed the banks at noon and continued westward, reaching depths of 1000 fathoms at dusk. Between 15 and 19 October we paralleled the 1000 fathom curve between the approximate latitudes of Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico, and Point Arguello, California. This route passed over the San Juan Seamount late on the 17th and over the Rodriguez Dome at dusk on the 18th. On 20 October we headed southward, laying to at San Miguel Island at night. On the 21st we again crossed the San Juan

Seamount, then proceeded eastward to San Clemente Island and to San Diego, arriving late on the 22nd.

I made observations throughout the day as work and weather conditions permitted. Census results for pelagic species observed more than 10 miles from shore are presented in Table 1. When possible, observations were continued while the ship was drifting "on station" for prolonged periods. Indeed, birds seemed to be attracted to the ship as soon as its forward progress stopped. For this reason, the census figures cannot be converted to "birds per hour" or "birds per nautical mile," which is usually a more meaningful basis for comparison.

With the exception of 22 October, the ship lay to at night, so that the area traversed could be thoroughly investigated in daylight hours.

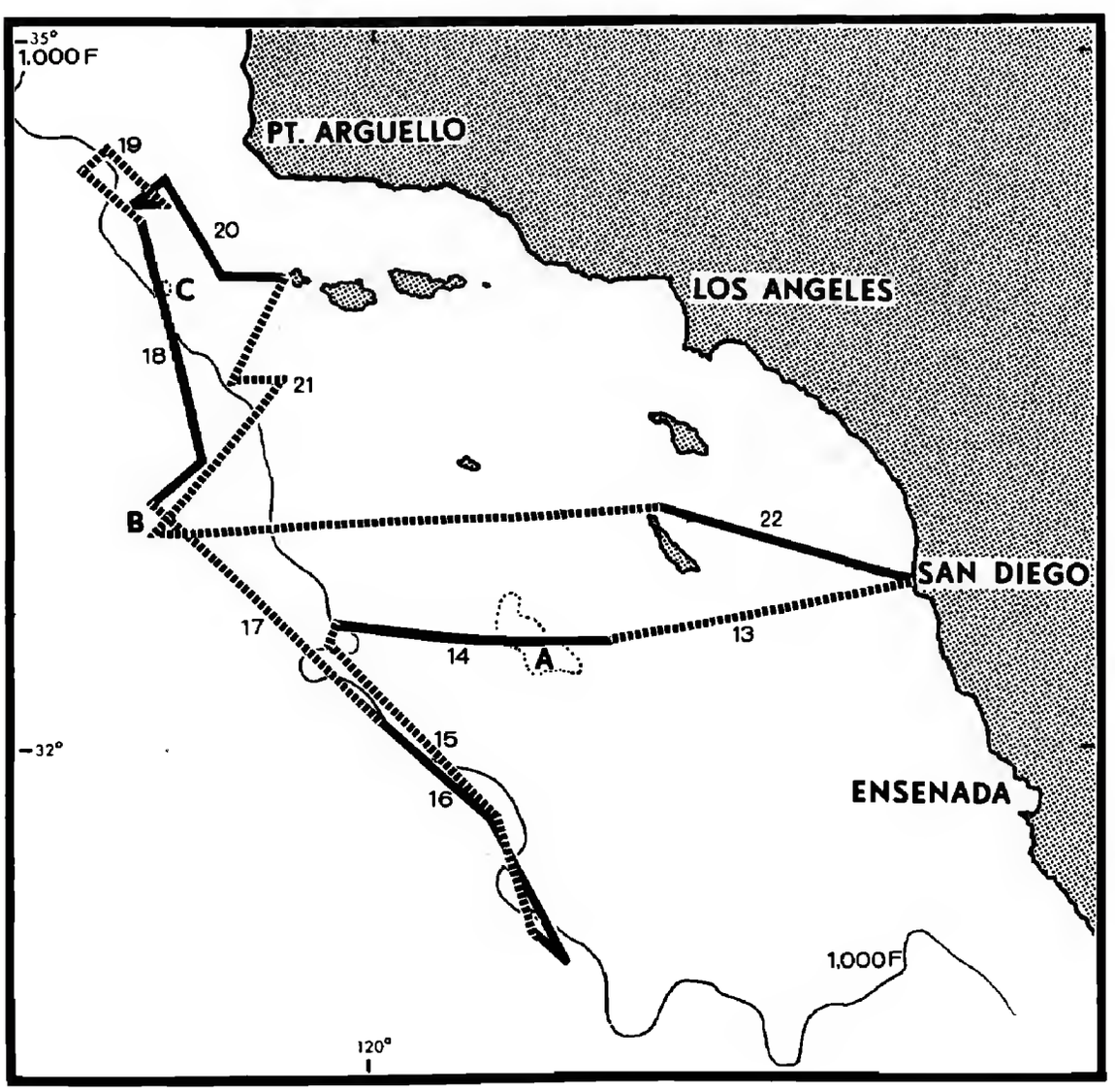


Figure 1. The route of the R/V *Alpha Helix* from 13 to 22 October 1971. In addition to the 1000 fathom curve, the offshore topographic features identified are: A, Cortes Banks; B, San Juan Seamount; C, Rodriguez Dome.

Table 1. Pelagic birds observed more than 10 miles off the southern California coast, 13 to 22 October 1971.

	October									
Species	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Black-footed Albatross	–	–	8	5	11	7	1	4	2	–
Northern Fulmar	–	3	3	4	7	20	10	12	7	8
Pink-footed Shearwater	87	2	–	–	–	–	93	–	9	3
Flesh-footed Shearwater	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
New Zealand Shearwater	–	–	1?	–	–	–	12	2	–	2
Sooty Shearwater	–	3	–	–	1	–	99	4	14	–
Manx Shearwater	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Leach's Petrel	1	6	9	2	8	–	–	–	–	–
Ashy Petrel	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Least Petrel	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Red Phalarope	–	6	–	–	–	55	1	1	–	2
Pomarine Jaeger	18	26	2	1	1	4	8	8	18	14
Long-tailed Jaeger	9	3	1	2(3?)	–	1	–	–	–	–
Skua	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–
Sabine's Gull	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Arctic Tern	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Xantus' Murrelet	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–
Craveri's Murrelet	2(4?)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cassin's Auklet	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hours of Observation	5.0	7.5	7.0	5.8	4.5	8.7	9.3	11.7	7.5	8.5

Thus, the census results are a fairly accurate index to the size of avian populations in the region at that time.

Water temperatures were not taken regularly but ranged from approximately 15.6°C (60°F) from the San Juan Seamount northward to 18.9°C (66°F) from Cortes Banks southward.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Black-footed Albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*).—Uncommon but regular in waters deeper than 1000 fathoms; virtually absent from shallower waters. More than 30 birds were closely scrutinized as they sat on the water near the boat. Only one was banded, and efforts to catch it on a fishline were unsuccessful.

Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).—Regular from San Diego Bay offshore to a distance of 200 miles; commonest in northern part of survey area. All birds were in the gray phase. This species was far commoner than expected and subsequent observations indicated that 1971 was a flight year.

Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*).—Rare. The birds seen on 13 October were about 20 miles offshore and were migrating. The only other concentration included several small flocks over the Arguello Canyon on 19 October.

Flesh-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*).—One observation, a single bird 40 miles west of San Miguel Island on 21 October was associated with a feeding flock of pelicans, gulls, and other shearwaters.

New Zealand Shearwater (*Puffinus bulleri*).—This species is almost unknown from waters south of Monterey Bay. We found it in small numbers off Point Arguello and Point Conception on 19-20 October. Two birds were seen between San Clemente Island and San Diego on 22 October, one of which was only 13 miles offshore. A shearwater with bright white underparts at 32° 20′ N, 119° 55′ W on 15 October was too far away for certain identification.

Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*).—Virtually absent, except for small flocks off Point Conception on the 19th.

Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).—One observation, 2 miles off San Miguel Island. This species, which prefers near-shore waters, was also encountered fairly commonly near the mouth of San Diego Bay on 22 October (numbers not included in table).

Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*).—All of our few observations of this species were south of the latitude of San Clemente Island. Approximately half of the birds had white rumps.

Ashy Petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*).—Three birds 60 miles W of Cortes Banks, where it is very rarely observed, on 15 October and three more 2 miles off San Miguel Island on 20 October.

Least Petrel (*Halocyptena microsoma*).—One bird 60 miles W of Cortes Banks on 15 October was associated with three Ashy Petrels and one Leach's Petrel. This is apparently the latest fall record of the species.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).—Except for several flocks in a small area off Point Conception on 18 October, we observed only scattered individuals of this species.

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*).—Distributed throughout the survey area, but seemingly commoner in waters of less than 1000 fathoms. Most of the birds seen on 13 October were in migrating flocks.

Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*).—The relative abundance of this species was surprising. All observations were in the southern part of the survey area. The largest concentration, a flock of nine 20 miles east of Cortes Banks on 13 October, was feeding on a

large school of bait fish, probably anchovies; eight of the birds appeared to be juveniles, and one was a sub-adult. Two birds, including an adult, were seen in the same general area on the 14th, and another adult was seen later on the Cortes Banks. Additional observations included one bird on the 15th and two (three?) on the 16th at the edge of the 1000 fathom curve.

Skua (*Catharacta sp.*).—Seven individuals were observed in 10 days. On 13 October a single bird circled our ship when we were stationed 20 miles east of Cortes Banks. A bird over Cortes Banks on the 14th was pursuing a Western Gull, and one off the coast of Mexico on the 15th was chasing a Black-footed Albatross. A skua on the 19th and one of the two birds on the 21st were each associated with small flocks of shearwaters. The other two observations (20, 21 October) were of unaccompanied individuals.

It now appears that the vast majority of skua records from the west coast of the United States are referable to the South Polar Skua (*C. maccormicki*) (Devillers, MS). Although not all of the birds seen on this trip closely approached the boat, several that did were small and blackish with golden hackles and I identified them as dark-phased individuals of *maccormicki*. All of the other skuas were also dark and lacked the distinct cinnamon underparts that characterize *Catharacta skua chilensis*; these were probably referable to *maccormicki*.

Gulls.—Gulls were very rare and often absent in offshore waters. We saw a few scattered Western (*Larus occidentalis*) and California (*L. californicus*) gulls, principally in the northern half of the survey area and a single Heermann's Gull (*L. heermanni*) 50 miles W of Point Conception. Four Sabine's Gulls (*Xema sabini*) 15 miles W of San Diego on 13 October and one in the same area on the 22nd were the only observations of that species.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).—Three resting on an old bamboo beach mat 60 miles SW of Point Conception on 18 October seem to be the latest record of the species in California.

Murrelets (*Endomychura hypoleuca* and *E. craveri*).—Six Xantus' Murrelets were identified in the northern half of the survey area between 18-20 October; one of these was 200 miles W of Los Angeles. On 13 October, 12 miles W of San Diego, I saw two Craveri's Murrelets plus two murrelets that could not be identified. This is the latest record for *E. craveri* in California waters.

Cassin's Auklet (*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*).—Two 10 miles W of Cortes Banks on 14th and one 40 miles WSW of Point Conception on the 20th.

Non-pelagic birds.—Several species of non-pelagic birds were observed near the ship. The great majority, including a Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), were seen on 14 October, when the ship was 80-110 miles from shore. The following species were recorded: Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius phaeopus*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler (*Dendroica (coronata) audubon*i), Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), and Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).

DISCUSSION

Pelagic bird populations were sparse beyond the edge of the continental shelf in mid-October. This was not unexpected since the survey was conducted several weeks after the peak of southward migration for most species. Thus, shearwaters, petrels, Arctic Terns, Sabine's Gulls, and phalaropes were very rare, and the only species we encountered regularly were those which usually winter commonly off the southern California coast (Pomarine Jaeger, Black-footed Albatross, Northern Fulmar). The only obvious instances of southward migration were noted on 13 October, when small flocks of Pink-footed Shearwaters and Pomarine Jaegers were seen moving southward about 20 miles offshore.

We encountered no significant concentrations of birds, not even in areas such as the Cortes Banks, San Juan Seamount, and Rodriguez Dome, where upwelling and good feeding conditions were expected.

Certainly the most interesting finding of the cruise was the presence of probable South Polar Skuas off the coast of southern California and northern Baja California, an area in which skuas had previously been virtually unreported. The timing of these observations, in mid-October, is in accord with Devillers' (MS) interpretation that the South Polar Skua probably follows a clockwise migration route through the North Pacific. As Devillers demonstrates, the species appears off the coast of Japan in late spring, off the Pacific Northwest in late summer, and in northern California in early autumn. The mid-October records for southern California fit neatly into this pattern, and I believe that further observations well offshore in October will reveal the presence of a transient population.

On purely geographic grounds, the Chilean Skua (*Catharacta skua chilensis*) is the form most likely to reach the west coast of the United States, as it ranges northward through the Humboldt Current to northern South America. I am confident that I have seen this well-marked form off San Clemente Island (31 May and 1 June 1971).

Although some of my records (perhaps all) for October 1971 seem to pertain to the South Polar Skua, my experience in the southern hemisphere convinces me that sight records for many forms of skuas are unacceptable. Perhaps only the reddish *chilensis* and the light phase of *maccormicki* can be identified with any certainty, except under the best conditions. Further, our present knowledge of geographic variation in skuas is far from satisfactory, and many breeding populations remain to be fully sampled. Thus, the important task of confirming the proposed circular migration route of *maccormicki*, and Devillers' interpretation that virtually all of the skuas which occur in the North Pacific are that species, can only be accomplished through collecting a reasonable series of specimens throughout the year.

Field work in near shore waters has shown that the distribution and abundance of many species varies greatly from year to year. Whether the results of this survey are representative of conditions beyond the continental shelf in late autumn remains to be determined.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to G. H. Kooyman for arranging this cruise, and to the crew of the R/V *Alpha Helix* for their support. H. Cabanac, T. Camp, W. C. Cummings, K. Dormer, J. F. Fish, G. Kooyman, D. Rice, J. Schroeder, and V. Schwent assisted in making observations. A. Baldridge, P. Devillers, and G. McCaskie kindly commented on a draft of this paper.

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ARIZONA BIRD RECORDS, 1972

Steven Speich and Theodore A. Parker III

This is a report of noteworthy occurrences of birds in Arizona during 1972. These records were submitted to the Arizona Bird Committee and have been officially approved by it. All descriptions and supplementary material (photographs, etc.) pertaining to these records are on file in the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

The Arizona Bird Committee was created in early 1972 to improve the quality of bird records and to further our knowledge of bird distribution in the state. To this end the committee compiled and published a *Field Checklist of Arizona Birds*, which provides a general indication of the status of bird species in the state. Further, all species considered accidental, most rare species, and some others are marked with an asterisk (*) on the checklist to indicate that details are needed to substantiate any sightings. The committee also specified in the checklist that information pertaining to any species found outside of its normal range or time of occurrence in the state should be submitted to the committee. Hopefully, the information in the checklist will stimulate active birders to report their noteworthy observations. In addition, the checklist provides the format to follow when writing a description.

The Arizona Bird Committee consists of six members: Russell P. Balda, Bill Harrison, Gale Monson, Stephen M. Russell, Steven Speich, and Robert Witzeman. Submitted records are circulated among the committee members and are accepted as valid only upon unanimous agreement. This report contains records of birds seen in 1972 and accepted by the committee.

Wood Stork. *Mycteria americana*. One seen and photographed near Tombstone, Cochise Co. on 24 December by D. Schmoldt, G. Lasser, and R. Willmarch was only the second winter record for Arizona.

Black Brant. *Branta nigricans*. One found by H. Fetter on the El Camino del Cerro sewage holding pond northwest of Tucson, Pima Co. on 29 December was the second record for the state. It was seen by many observers including G. Monson and R. Witzeman. The first record was of a bird shot by a hunter on Mittry Lake, Yuma Co. on 23 December 1970. The dead bird was photographed, and one wing was

saved and deposited in The Bird Collection, University of Arizona (UA 10313; Austin et al. 1972). To confirm the identifications the wing and photographs were sent to Roxie C. Laybourne (USNM) who determined (pers. comm.) that specific identification could not be made from the wing alone. The photographs, however, show the diagnostic characters of *B. nigricans*.

Broad-winged Hawk. *Buteo platypterus*. An adult observed at close range in Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mtns., Cochise Co. on 20 February by Parker, B. Broadbooks, and S. Suffel was the third record for the state. The bird was in pine-oak woodland at an elevation of 5,300 feet. The first record was of a specimen obtained at the Southwestern Research Station, Chiricahua Mtns., Cochise Co. on 22 September 1956 (Phillips et al. 1964). The second (UA 5531), herewith reported on for the first time, was found dying at Oracle and River Roads in Tucson, Pima Co. on 7 February 1965 by M. Whiting.

Laughing Gull. *Larus atricilla*. Two individuals were seen in Phoenix, Maricopa Co. on 7 and 8 June by R. Bradley, S. Demaree, and B. Burch. This species is a casual visitant to the state, perhaps from the Gulf of California.

Heermann's Gull. *Larus heermanni*. Two individuals were observed : one adult on 9 February on the El Camino del Cerro sewage holding pond northwest of Tucson, Pima Co. by B. Deuel; another was observed and photographed on 11 May by M. Linshaw at Kinsley Ponds, Arivaca Jct., Pima Co. This species is a casual visitant to the state from the west, probably the Gulf of California. Most records have been since 1969 (Phillips et al. 1964; Huber 1971).

Black-billed Cuckoo. *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*. An adult was carefully observed on 26 August as it perched in a netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*). It then flew into nearby vegetation along Sonoita Creek in the Nature Conservancy Sanctuary southwest of Patagonia, Santa Cruz Co. This observation by M. Robbins is the first of this species in Arizona.

Groove-billed Ani. *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. Two individuals seen along the Salt River, Phoenix, Maricopa Co. from 21 December to 8 April 1973 by S. Burge and R. Witzeman were photographed. This is a casual fall straggler to southeastern Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964).

Lucifer Hummingbird. *Calothorax lucifer*. A female was seen on 1 April by B. Deuel in Guadalupe Canyon, Cochise Co. The bird was also seen during the second week of April by Parker. An individual was photographed in the same location by A. Meyerfeld (1972) on 14 July 1971. This Mexican highland species is casual in southeastern Arizona.

Eastern Kingbird. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. One was seen by R. Bradley and P. Norton along the San Pedro River near Hereford, Cochise Co. on 7 July. Though this species is a rare summer visitant and may nest in northern Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964), it is very rare in the southeastern portion of the state. The date is also unusual.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. *Muscivora forficata*. Two records: one adult on 2 May through 4 July at Gilbert, Maricopa Co. was seen by F. Thompson and V. Plumlee and photographed; another adult near Cochise Stronghold, in the Dragoon Mtns., Cochise Co. on 1 October by W. Anderson was also photographed. The species is a casual summer visitant chiefly to the southeastern part of the state (Phillips et al. 1964).

Varied Thrush. *Ixoreus naevius*. Prior to 1972 there were only two records, both winter, of this western bird in Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964). Four new records are reported here. Two birds, a male and female, were found on 11 December in northwest Phoenix, Maricopa Co. by D. Stejskal. They were last observed on 17 December. A male was found by Parker and Speich on 8 December in the Evergreen Cemetery, Tucson, Pima Co. It was seen repeatedly by numerous observers until 5 March 1973. The fourth bird, a female, was found 15 December by B. and F. Weideman in a cemetery in Nogales, Santa Cruz Co. It was last seen on 16 December.

Wood Thrush. *Hylocichla mustelina*. One found on 23 January in Himmel Park, Tucson, Pima Co. by G. Gregg was captured, banded, and photographed in early February by Speich. This is apparently the only winter record west of Texas and is the fourth record for Arizona.

Worm-eating Warbler. *Helmitheros vermivorus*. One was carefully observed near South Fork campground, Cave Creek Canyon, on the east side of the Chiricahua Mtns., Cochise Co. on 20 May. The bird was found by M. Whitmire, identified by R. Shook, and seen by 12 others including R. Witzeman. It was foraging in low deciduous vegetation in the canyon bottom above the campground (pine-oak woodland). This is the third record for Arizona.

Golden-winged Warbler. *Vermivora chrysoptera*. An adult male in nuptial plumage was seen by G. Monson on 26 July near Eager, Apache Co. The bird was foraging in willows along the Little Colorado River. This is the second occurrence of this eastern species in Arizona. The first was of a bird found by E. Radke at Quitobaquito Springs, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima Co. on 2 November 1968 and collected the next day (Austin et al. 1972).

Black-throated Blue Warbler. *Dendroica caerulescens*. A male was seen in Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mtns., Santa Cruz Co. on 30 May by F. Murdoch, W. Biggs, and M. Patterson. This eastern species is considered a casual transient in Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964).

Yellow-throated Warbler. *Dendroica dominica*. On 13 May C. Littlefield, T. Bancroft, and M. Robinson observed an adult male from 08:55 through 09:35 as it foraged in Fremont Cottonwoods (*Populus fremonti*) in Guadalupe Canyon, Cochise Co. This bird appeared to be *D. d. albilora* on the basis of the solid white lores. On 2 June an adult male of this species was observed and photographed by D. and B. McKnight in the Nature Conservancy Sanctuary southwest of Patagonia along Sonoita Creek, Santa Cruz Co. Subspecific identification cannot be made from the photographs. This bird was also foraging in cottonwoods along the creek. These are the first documented occurrences of this eastern species in Arizona.

Bay-breasted Warbler. *Dendroica castanea*. One was found and photographed in color on 6 May by C. Pinckard at the Southwestern Research Station, Chiricahua Mtns., Cochise Co. It was seen and identified by Parker, E.L. Smith, and Speich on 7 May. The bird, an adult male in nuptial plumage, was last seen the morning of 8 May. This is the first record for this eastern species in the state.

Blackpoll Warbler. *Dendroica striata*. One observed on 14 October at Quitobaquito Springs, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima Co. by Parker and M. Robbins was the fourth state record. Quitobaquito Springs is a desert oasis and as such is a natural point of concentration for migrating birds.

Ovenbird. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. An individual of this species was found by J. Witzeman on 23 December in Phoenix, Maricopa Co. The bird was also seen by three other observers. This constitutes the fifth state record and the first winter record of this straggler from the east.

Louisiana Waterthrush. *Seiurus motacilla*. One present in Ramsey Canyon from about 20 November 1971 to 26 February 1972 was first found by C. McMoran and was seen by many others including Parker, Speich, and G. Monson. It was photographed by Speich. There is but one previous record for the state, a specimen (Monson 1968).

Scarlet Tanager. *Piranga olivacea*. A male in winter plumage seen at Quitobaquito Springs, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima Co. on 21 October by Parker and M. Robbins is the fourth state record.

Painted Bunting. *Passerina ciris*. An adult male was seen by M. and S. Speich 2 October at Kino Springs development northeast of Nogales along the Santa Cruz River, Santa Cruz Co. This is one of but a few

recent records in the southeastern portion of the state (Phillips et al. 1964).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are especially indebted to those people who submitted their well documented observations to the Arizona Bird Committee. We thank the committee and observers for allowing us to use these observations.

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NOTES

WESTERN RANGE EXTENSIONS OF SCALED QUAIL, MONTEZUMA QUAIL AND COPPERY-TAILED TROGON IN ARIZONA

The recorded western limits of the Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*) have been reported by Phillips et al. (1964) in *The Birds of Arizona* as the Baboquivari Mountains and southcentral Pinal County. A male Scaled Quail was observed and repeatedly heard giving single-note breeding or "squawk" calls in the Tecolote Valley, 18 miles southwest of Sells, Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, 24 May 1973. When approached and flushed, the "chuk-chur" and "ping" calls were given, confirming the identification. This bird was perched on a cholla (*Opuntia* sp.) in a vegetation community indicative of a relict edaphic grassland which is now dominated, because of livestock, by *Atriplex* accompanied by seasonal annuals.

The southwestern limits of the Montezuma (Mearns) Quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumae*) in Arizona (and elsewhere) has generally been accepted as the Baboquivari Mountains. Old records (prior to 1910) have this species occurring "sparingly west to the vicinities of Prescott and Flagstaff" (Phillips et al. 1964; Bent 1932).

On 23 May 1972, John N. Theobald, Project Assistant for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the writer flushed and observed a pair of Montezuma Quail on the summit of Horse Peak on Morena Mountain, Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, within ¼ mile of the International Boundary, and about 15 miles west of the Baboquivaris. Of interest is the fact that no Mexican blue oak (*Quercus oblongifolia*) or other arboreal constituents of an encinal community are present on Horse Peak. The summit community is best described as "desert grassland" (Humphrey 1958; Lowe 1964). On the basis of this observation, it is hypothesized that this species may also occur in the Sierra Humo and Sierra de Cobre in adjacent Sonora, Mexico.

On 10 May 1970, Richard L. Todd, Nongame Biologist for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, observed one male and two female Montezuma Quail on U. S. Interstate Highway 17 near its crossing of Cienega Creek in Yavapai County (lat. 34° 30'N., long. 112° 01'W.), about ten miles southwest of Camp Verde. Two of these birds, an adult male and an immature hen, were subsequently killed by vehicles. These specimens were salvaged and donated to Stephen M. Russell, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arizona, for inclusion in the University of Arizona collection. It is believed that these birds are the first collected on the Prescott National Forest since ca. 1875.

Ron Anderson, Wildlife Manager for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the writer twice observed a female Coppery-tailed Trogon (*Trogon elegans*) and heard its distinctive call in Pine Canyon in the Atascosa Mountains, Santa Cruz County, during late June 1972. The vegetation of Pine Canyon at the location where the trogon was observed is almost wholly dominated by evergreen oaks, junipers and Mexican Pinyon (encinal). Within ½ mile upstream of this location, Chihuahua Pine (*Pinus leiophylla*), madrone (*Arbutus arizonica*), and the epiphyte (*Tillandsia recurvata*) are encountered. Trogons have not been recorded previously in Arizona west of the Santa Rita Mountains (Phillips et al. 1964).

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CLARK'S NUTCRACKER CAUGHT ON CHOLLA CACTUS

On 15 October 1972 while driving through Cholla Gardens in Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside County, California, my Swiss companions, Hans and Verena Schmiedeskamp, asked me to stop and back up as they had seen a large bird. About ten feet off the road we found a dead Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) caught on a cholla (*Opuntia bigelovii*) (Figure 1). As far as we could determine, the bird had landed on top of the cholla and its feet had become caught in the cholla spines, with subsequent death. We were unable to pry its feet loose with a small stick.

Miller and Stebbins (The Lives of Desert Animals in Joshua Tree National Monument, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1964) cite records of Clark's Nutcrackers in the Monument, but to the west, in the pinyon (*Pinus monophylla*) belt. In the area of the Cholla Gardens there are no pinyons. In October 1972 Clark's Nutcrackers staged an invasion into a number of southern California desert areas (McCaskie, Am. Birds 27:122, 1973). *Robert R. Delareuelle, 1002 Juanita Drive, Walnut Creek, California 94595.*

Figure 1. Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) found dead on cholla, Joshua Tree National Monument, California, on 15 October 1972.

Photo by Robert R. Delareuelle.

BULLETIN BOARD

CALIFORNIA FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS' 1974 SPRING MIGRATION PELAGIC TRIP

SAN DIEGO, Saturday, 4 MAY 1974. Leave 5:30 AM, return about 8:00 PM. $15.00 per person for CFO members and their families; $16.50 per person for non-members. Tentative destination: waters around San Clemente Island.

The boat will depart from Seaforth Sportfishing Landing, Quivira Road (near Ventura Blvd.), Mission Bay, San Diego. Please be at the landing one-half hour before departure. This boat, the Seaforth, is a large fishing boat with a galley where short orders, including breakfast, snacks and beverages, are sold.

Some of the birds which may be seen in this area at this time of year are Black-footed Albatross, Pink-footed Shearwater, Sooty Shearwater, Leach's Petrel, Black Petrel, Pomarine Jaeger, Sabine's Gull, Xantus' Murrelet, and Cassin's Auklet. Whales, sea lions, porpoise and interesting fish are usually also observed.

Reservations may be made by sending the following information along with a check or money order to California Field Ornithologists, Post Office Box 369, Del Mar, California 92014: amount enclosed, number of reservations wanted, names of ALL people for whom reservations are desired, your address including ZIP code, and your PHONE NUMBER. Please enclose a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. For further information, call Clifford Lyons (714) 276-8628 after 6:00 PM or (714) 453-1000 ext. 1458 before 5:00 PM.

MONTEREY BAY, Saturday, 18 May 1974. $10.00 per person. A large comfortable boat, the 90 ft. Falcon, will DEPART FROM MOSS LANDING. The galley on this boat is not in operation, so bring lunch.

Birds which may be seen in this area in early May include Black-footed Albatross, Pink-footed Shearwater, Sooty Shearwater, Red Phalarope, Northern Phalarope, Pomarine Jaeger, Parasitic Jaeger, Sabine's Gull, Common Murre, Pigeon Guillemot, Marbled Murrelet, Cassin's Auklet, and Rhinocerous Auklet. Flocks of migrating terns and Arctic Loons may be expected, and Skua and Arctic Tern are possible. Marine mammals, including whales and two or more species of porpoise, are likely.

Reservations may be made by sending the information requested for the San Diego boat trip (see above), together with check or money order payable to California Field Ornithologists, to Bill Principe, P. O. Box 4214, Berkeley, California 94704. Please enclose a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE, for confirmation, time of departure and other details. For further information call Bill Principe (415) 254-1071 (Orinda, California).

Here's the definitive book on the diverse and beautiful bird life of the Golden State

THE BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA

by Arnold Small, President, Los Angeles Audubon Society

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